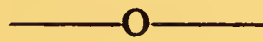


I

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR

1972



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 7 2



Chairman Public Health Committee:
Councillor F. PETTIT

URBAN DISTRICT OF KIDSGROVE

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., Ed., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P.S.Glas., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

Office : Public Health Dept., Town Hall, Kidsgrove, Staffs.
'Phone : Kidsgrove 2254.

G. JONES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

A. BILLINGTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector

(Seconded from Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme)

E. EDWARDS

Technical Assistant

P. ROTHWELL, A.R.S.H.

Authorised Meat Inspector

District Health Visitors (*under control of County Council*)

Kidsgrove District : Miss V. M. Simcox, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
36 Hollinwood Road, Kidsgrove. ('Phone : Infant Welfare Centre—Kidsgrove 2289).

Talke District : Miss S. E. Llewellyn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., 14 Hawthorn Gardens, Talke.

Mrs. S. T. Heath, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Zellick, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop. ('Phone : Biddulph 2328).

Newchapel District : Miss A. Leese, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., S.R.F.N., 8 Rigby Road, Rookery.

Miss B. M. Breeze, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., 10 Laburnum Close, Kidsgrove.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 2725).

District Midwives (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse M. Paraszko, S.C.M., Sneyd Villas, 203 High Street, Silverdale.
(Phone : Silverdale 383).

Nurse M. E. H. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., 59 Linley Road, Talke.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 2468).

Nurse E. Beech, S.R.N., S.C.M., 37 Cedar Avenue, Butt Lane.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 2113).

Nurse H. K. Fryer, S.C.M., Garden Cottages, Park Avenue, Kidsgrove.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 3015).

General Nurses (*under control of County Council*)

Nurse R. Walpole, S.R.N., 6 Bevan Avenue, Talke Pits.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 2865).

Nurse I. Holmes, S.R.N., 74 Coppice Road, Talke.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 4437).

Nurse R. B. Henshall, S.R.N., 53 Linley Road, Talke.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 2704).

Mr. W. Lawrence, S.R.N., 75 Fifth Avenue, Kidsgrove.
(Phone : Kidsgrove 2608).

Town Hall,
Kidsgrove,
Stoke-on-Trent,
Staffs.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE KIDSGROVE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1972.

The mid-year of population showed an increase of 210 over the 1971 figure, an increase accounted for almost in its entirety by the excess of births over deaths.

There was a decrease of 17 in the number of live births, the number falling to 386. This decrease was reflected in a fall in the birth rate, though this rate remained above the national rate. There were no still births during the year. The number of infant deaths remained static at 5, none being due to a cause amenable to treatment. The perinatal death rate dropped to less than half of the national rate whilst the infant mortality rate remained well below the national figure.

Deaths rose by 2 to 203, with the proportion of male to female deaths returning to nearer parity. The unadjusted death rate remained static at 9·1, but an alteration in the area comparability factor has resulted in a rise in the adjusted rate. Of the 103 deaths due to cardio-vascular diseases, 57 were due to coronary disease in a ratio of 35 male to 22 female deaths, a ratio which is also reflected in the age distribution at death from this cause. Of the 42 cancer deaths, 12 were due to the largely preventable lung cancer. Alongside these 12 must be placed the 4 deaths from uterine cancer, a condition which is readily discoverable by examination and which is curable by a simple operation when found in the earlier stages.

Respiratory diseases caused 24 deaths. Of these 6 were due to bronchitis, a further fall from the 1971 figure so that for three years now the deaths from this condition have been reduced to well below previous figures. I have no doubt that a major contributory factor in keeping bronchitis deaths low was the mild and smog free winter of 1972

There was a mild epidemic of measles occurring mainly in the spring of the year but lingering on through the summer. The apparant failure to erupt into a major epidemic may well be due to the partial acceptance of vaccination against measles, a simple procedure of a single injection of vaccine, increased acceptance of which could virtually eliminate measles from the list of diseases which may threaten child health.

During the year 191 dwellings were completed by private enterprise, an increase of 56 over the 1971 figure. 14 were completed by the local authority, an increase of 2. No action was required during the year in terms of Section 47, National Assistance Act 1948.

Finally, and for the last time, I would record my great appreciation of the work done at all times by your Public Health Inspectors and by all the people concerned in safeguarding the health of the district, the effectiveness of whose efforts may be seen in the statistics commented on above.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TOLLAND.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

	1971	1972
Area (in acres)	4,137	4,137
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	22,080	22,290
Number of persons per acre	5.33	5.38
Number of houses in the Rate Book	7,343	7,426
Rateable value at 1st April	£607,594	£614,675.00
Sum represented by a penny rate	£5,916	£6003.00

VITAL STATISTICS

			Local Authority Area		
			Males	Females	Total
Estimated mid-year home population			—	—	22,290
Live Births	Total		207	179	386
	Legitimate		196	169	365
	Illegitimate		11	10	21
Stillbirths	Total		—	—	—
	Legitimate		—	—	—
	Illegitimate		—	—	—
Total live and stillbirths	Total		207	179	386
	Legitimate		196	169	365
	Illegitimate		11	10	21
Deaths of Infants					
under 1 year of age	Total		4	1	5
	Legitimate		4	1	5
	Illegitimate		—	—	—
under 4 weeks of age	Total		4	1	5
	Legitimate		4	1	5
	Illegitimate		—	—	—
under 1 week of age	Total		3	1	4
	Legitimate		3	1	4
	Illegitimate		—	—	—
Deaths — all ages			107	96	203

	Local Authority Area	England and Wales
Live birth rates, etc.		
Live births per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	17.3	14.8
Area comparability factor	.90	1.00
Local adjusted rate	15.6	14.8
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.05	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	5	9
Still birth rate		
Still births per 1,000 total live and still births	—	12
Infant mortality rates		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	13	17
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	14	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	21
Neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	13	12
Early neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	10	10
Perinatal mortality rate		
Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	10	22
Deaths rates, etc — all ages		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	9.1	12.1
Area comparability factor	1.55	1.00
Local adjusted rate	14.1	12.1
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.17	1.00

NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower, and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas and it is therefore apparent that the elimination by standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplications of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

CAUSE OF DEATH

	M	F	Total
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	4	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	2	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	—	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	5	8
Diabetes Mellitus	—	1	1
Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	—	2	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	—	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	2	2
Hypertensive Disease	1	—	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	35	22	57
Other forms of Heart Disease	2	5	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	11	14	25
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	10	17
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	9	3	12
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	2	6
Asthma	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4
Peptic Ulcer	—	1	1
Appendicitis	—	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	3	—	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
All Other Accidents	2	4	6
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	1	—	1
Total all Causes ...	107	96	203

AGES AT DEATH :

					M	F	T
Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
1 to 4 years	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
15 to 24 years	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
25 to 34 years	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
35 to 44 years	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
45 to 54 years	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
55 to 64 years	...	...	...	...	25	10	35
65 to 74 years	...	...	...	...	29	21	50
75 years and over	...	...	...	...	34	49	83
Total					107	96	203

INFANT MORTALITY — DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Sex	Age	Cause of Death
Male	— 1 hour ...	Gross Prematurity
Male	— 2 hours ...	Antepartum Haemorrhage
Male	— 3 hours ...	Extreme Prematurity
Female	— 4 days ...	Meningomyelocele
Female	— 2 weeks ...	Hydrocephalus

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Urban District Council is the Sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services. It delegates to its Estates and Services "Authority and power to institute any proceedings or to do any act which the Council might have instituted or done for the suppression of nuisances and the safeguarding of public health, but not the raising of any loans or the making of any rate or contract."

The following additional committees are responsible in one form or another with matters of public health : Environment and Reconstruction.

Staffordshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act 1946, administers all local authority health functions within the Urban District. These include National and Child Welfare, Domiciliary Midwifery, General Nursing, Health Visiting, Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care, Ambulance Service,

AMBULANCE SERVICE (SECTION 27)

The Kidsgrove Station adjoins the new Fire Station. There are two ambulances, one sitting car and an out patients car, with a staff of six - one Station Officer, one Deputy Station Officer and 4 driver attendants. The hours cover the period 08.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. Monday to Friday; Saturday the hours are 08.00 hrs. to 12.00 hrs. Outside these hours the service is covered by Newcastle station.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Kidsgrove is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Dept., of Health & Social Security. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected and actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examination of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of ice-cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

FAECES : Specimens were submitted to the laboratory for bacterial examination, by local medical practitioners and by the local authority. Samples were taken from known or suspected cases of dysentery, and food poisoning.

MILK : The laboratory continues to report on the results of biological tests for tuberculosis in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council and sold retail in the Urban District.

VACCINES : The laboratory distributes in the prevention of disease, diphtheria prophylactic, and calf lymph for smallpox vaccination. It makes available measles prophylactic for the passive immunisation of contacts and distributes outfits for the collection of pathological material.

For the convenience of local medical practitioners and for use at the Infant Welfare Centre the following antigenic materials are held available, Poliomyelitis vaccine, triple antigen (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) combined diphtheria tetanus antigen, tetanus toxoid and diphtheria prophylactic in several forms. No stock of calf lymph is held but obtained fresh from the Public Health Laboratory on demand.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of confirmed notifications of infectious disease in 1972 was 159, compared to 187 in 1971 and 287 in 1970.

Tables showing the notifications of infectious diseases during 1972 appear in the report on pages 14 and 15.

The Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall—a comparatively short distance away. This hospital receives all types of infectious disease with the exception of smallpox which is treated at the Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the County Ambulance Service.

SCARLET FEVER

0 cases occurred in 1972 compared to 3 in 1971 and 4 in 1970.

The disease in general is now a very mild one and responds readily to treatment.

WHOOPING COUGH

0 cases were notified during the year compared to 19 in 1971 and 3 in 1970.

The use of combined antigen giving simultaneous protection against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is no doubt largely responsible for the low incidence of this disease. Initial protection is given in infancy, the primary course consisting of three injections commencing when the baby is six months old.

MEASLES

The notification of measles totalled 156 compared with 153 in 1971 and compared with 267 in 1970. Vaccination against this disease became available during 1968.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

The district was again free of this disease during 1972.

Vaccination is available to all under 40 years of age using oral vaccine.

DIPHTHERIA

There has again been no case in Kidsgrove. Continued freedom from this disease is dependent on complete immunisation of the childhood population. Parents should be fully aware of their duty to have the children immunised in infancy. The state of immunity is achieved by three injections, commencing at six months and being completed by fourteen months. A booster dose should be given at five years and again at twelve to fifteen years. The triple vaccine is used for the initial protection conferring immunity against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough and a combined diphtheria/tetanus vaccine for the later doses.

The absence of the disease from the community will continue to depend on parental response to the educative efforts of all health workers. A fall in the level of community protection could result in fresh cases of diphtheria re-appearing.

FOOD POISONING

There was 1 notified case

TUBERCULOSIS

The proportion of cases in Kidsgrove at 31-12-72 is 0.53 per 1000 population.

The Health Visitors provide progress reports on tuberculosis patients already on the register and report upon environmental conditions of new patients.

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

The following figures have been supplied to me by the Newcastle Area Health Office of the County Council showing the work done during 1972 in the district under the County Council's Vaccination and Immunisation Scheme.

VACCINATION :

Poliomyelitis: Course of oral vaccine		...	...	443
		Booster dose	...	582
Smallpox:	Vaccination	...	...	11
	Re-vaccination	...	...	9
Measles:	Vaccination	...	...	140
German				
Measles:	(Rubella)	...	...	127

IMMUNISATION :

Primary Triple (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus)		...	405
Booster Triple		...	72
Primary Diphtheria and Tetanus		...	56
Booster Diphtheria and Tetanus		...	409
Primary Tetanus		...	32
Booster Tetanus		...	136

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and relevant Regulations, amendments were made to the list of diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Infectious diseases now to be notified are :—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow fever

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required :—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

The fee payable to a medical practitioner for the notification of a case of infectious disease has been increased from the two shillings and sixpence laid down in the Public Health Act, 1936 to 25p.

KIDSGROVE URBAN DISTRICT—CONFIRMED NOTIFICATIONS 1963 - 1972

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	...	3	1	15	5	3	2	4	3	—
Whooping Cough	...	8	3	2	—	32	4	3	19	—
Measles	...	324	70	92	95	103	84	3	267	153
Dysentery	...	—	7	3	4	4	—	29	5	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	1	—	8	7	3	1
TUBERCULOSIS										
Respiratory	...	8	6	7	5	1	4	—	3	4
Non-Respiratory	...	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	345	88	119	111	144	103	45	287	187	159

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE
(AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES	at all		age											65 & age	
	ages	under	1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	over	u'k'n
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	156	8	14	22	22	28	61	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS			8	14	22	22	28	62	—	—	2	—	1	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH (AFTER CORRECTION)

DISEASES		Total notified	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	156	16	9	32	22	31	4	8	9	14	7	4	—
Food Poisoning	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		159	17	9	32	22	32	4	8	9	15	7	4	—

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 1 — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1972

Age Periods				New Cases—2				Deaths—0			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following tables show the present position of the Tuberculosis cases :—

TABLE II — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	Pulmonary	Non-Pul.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/71	10	—	4	—	14
Notifications received during 1972	1	—	1	—	2
Cases removed during 1972	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 31/12/72	11	—	5	—	16

SECTION D

WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the Urban District is supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. The water is of good quality and the supply is well maintained throughout the year.

Water is derived from the following sources :—

1. Tittesworth and Wall Grange Pumping Station which pump water to the Goldenhill and Mow Cop Service Reservoirs, thence to the Kids-grove area.
2. Peckforton and Tower Wood Pumping Stations, which pump water to the Service Reservoir at Talke, thence to the Kids-grove area.

The sources of supply are examined at least monthly, with the exception of Tittesworth impounded source, the treated water from this reservoir being examined daily.

Representative samples taken of the water in supply during 1972 were as follows :—

Bacteriological Examinations	...	...	75
Chemical Analyses	...	...	12

All samples were of high bacterial purity (100% free from E.Coli Type I) and of high organic quality, and none is plumbo-solvent. They are thus certified as being pure and wholesome and suitable for domestic supply.

The water in supply from Goldenhill and Mow Cop Reservoirs is moderately soft, whilst that from Talke Reservoir is slightly hard. The fluoride content in all cases is less than 0.20 mg/1, and not more than 0.02 mg/1 lead has been found in any of the samples analysed.

Practically the whole of the population of the urban district has a piped supply of water direct to their houses and business premises. None is supplied by standpipe.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

From : KIDSGROVE AREA : chloraminated Ladderedge and Talke water in supply via Goldenhill Reservoir, sampled at Police Station.

Sample No. H72/953. Date 8th Nov. 1972. Sampled by E. J. Bloor. Witness —

Physical Examination

Appearance	Clear and bright	Temperature °C	12
Colour (Hazen)	Nil	Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Nil
Odour	Nil	pH Reaction	7.3

Chemical Analysis (milligrams per litre)

Free Carbon Dioxide	9	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	0.01
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	82	Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.04
Chlorides (Cl)	17	Nitrites (N)	0.007

Sulphates (SO ₄)	28	Nitrates (N)	2.5
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	120	Oxygen Absorbed	
Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	82	(4 hrs. at 27°C)	0.04
Non-carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	38	Dissolved Oxygen	10.3
Total Dissolved Solids		% Oxygen Saturation	96
(dried at 180°C)	175	Iron (Fe)	0.00
Electric Conductivity (at 20°C)	258	Manganese (Mn)	0.01
Calcium (Ca)	40	Copper (Cu)	0.02
Magnesium (Mg)	4.8	Lead (Pb)	0.00
Sodium (Na)	8.3	Zinc (Zn)	0.00
Potassium (K)	3.0		
Orthophosphate (PO ₄)	0.06		
Silica (SiO ₂)	5.6		

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

Sample No. B72/2035 Date 8th Nov. 1972. Sampled by E. J. Bloor. Witness —
Bacteria Colonies

Developing on agar per ml. in 1 day at 37°C	0
2 days at 37° C	1
3 days at 20°C	176

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Test

Present in — Absent in 100 ml. Probable No. per 100 Ml. Nil.

E. coli. I.

Present in — Absent in 100 ml. Probable No. per 100 Ml. Nil.

Clostridium Welchii Reaction

Present in — Absent in —

Total Chlorine Residual at time of sampling 0.05 mg/l.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT INSPECTIONS

The following is a summary of the principle work undertaken under the Public Health Act, etc. During the year 71 complaints were received and investigated, 8 preliminary notices were served for housing defects.

Inspections and revisits made with respect to :—

Housing and other defects	...	...	...	153
Refuse accommodation	...	...	...	71
Refuse collection and disposal	...	...	...	71
Drainage	...	...	...	29
Closet conversions	...	...	...	2
Watercourses, ditches, sewers, etc.	...	...	...	5
Water supply (Sampling, etc.)	...	...	...	2
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	4
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	570

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) SEWAGE WORKS

The sewage works at Red Bull, was opened on 20th April, 1961. The works is operated on the activated sludge system and includes heated sludge digestion.

Second stage development is at present under construction and these extensions are expected to be completed by Winter 1973/74.

Details of the flow at the works are given hereunder :—

Month	Total Flow Gallons	Max. Flow Recorded	Average Daily Flow	Rainfall
January	53,370,000	3,168,000	1,721,000	78.20 mm
February	43,780,000	3,736,000	1,563,000	48.02 mm
March	59,840,000	4,588,000	1,930,000	76.80 mm
April	54,334,000	3,380,000	1,873,000	68.70 mm
May	46,734,000	4,208,000	1,541,000	63.30 mm
June	46,504,000	2,768,000	1,550,000	76.05 mm
July	41,626,000	2,964,000	1,342,000	76.00 mm
August	41,248,000	3,184,000	1,330,000	61.10 mm
September	39,212,000	2,836,000	1,307,000	40.12 mm
October	35,576,000	2,525,000	1,147,000	31.40 mm
November	43,976,000	2,776,000	1,456,000	79.70 mm
December	53,940,000	3,992,000	1,740,000	57.70 mm
Total	560,140,000	—	1,541,000	63.09 mm

(b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE GENERALLY :—

The district is almost completely sewered.

Main sewers in the Talke and Kidsgrove Wards have been relaid to the main outfall sewers leading to the Red Bull sewage works, and the Newchapel Ward is still proceeding.

The sewage from all wards is now conveyed to the outfall works at Red Bull, Lawton, which was brought into use in 1961, following complete major reconstruction.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The public conveniences in Liverpool Road, Mow Cop and Congleton Road, Butt Lane operated normally during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The Kidsgrove Urban District Council have, after due consultation with all interested parties, decided on a policy of smoke control which will give coverage of the district within 12 - 15 years. Such plans are of course entirely dependent upon the availability of staff, authorised fuels and approved appliances, and are also dependent upon a co-operative and well-informed public for their success. Orders have been made upon areas of land approved for housing development, to ensure that new properties erected comply fully with smoke control requirements from the first day of occupation.

The following table gives details of the orders so far confirmed by the Ministry of the Environment.

Order No.	Title of Order	No. of Properties	Acreage	Date of Operation
1	Stonebank	120	12	1.6.64
2	Gill Bank	80	8.8	1.6.64
3	Coppice	80	8.75	1.6.64
4	Beech Drive	100	8.5	1.6.64
5	Red Lion Farm	80	8	1.6.64
6	Ian Road Extension	34	3.7	1.6.64
7	Hollinwood	37	3	1.6.64
8	Spout Hollow	11	1	1.7.65
9	Millstone	30	3	1.7.65
10	Pump Farm, Mow Cop	20	2.7	1.7.66
11	Clough Hall	505	567.25	1.7.67
12	Slacken	30	2.5	1.7.67
13	Rookery	139	13.5	1.7.67
14	Gill Bank No. 2	400	34	1.9.68
15	Spout Hollow No. 2	17	1.5	1.9.68
16	Boathorse and Ravenscliffe Road	115	24.6	1.4.70
18	Kidsgrove Central Area No. 7	95	12.5	1.7.71

CARAVANS

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, occupiers of sites and/or caravans are required to obtain licenses from the Council. The Act is designed to control sites from both planning and Public Health aspects. There are 2 licensed sites in the district, each for a single caravan.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act, the main provisions of which came into force during 1964, is designed to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices or shop premises and certain railway premises.

The Act contains provisions concerning cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary and washing facilities, drinking water, machinery, first-aid and fire precautions.

The occupiers of all premises to which the Act applies are required to register their premises with the appropriate authority, generally the local authority or Her Majesty's Inspectorate.

A total of 121 premises have been registered, all receiving a general inspection. During the year routine inspections were carried out and all contraventions found were put in order, except for a few which were outstanding by the end of the year. 3 Non-fatal accidents in premises covered by the Act were reported, it being found necessary to investigate 2 of them.

The following is a summary of the various types of premises :

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	No. of registered premises at end
Offices	1	23
Retail shops	6	82
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	8
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	8
Fuel storage depots	—	—
Totals	8	121

Total number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 80.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Refuse collection : Refuse is normally collected once every 10 days by modern covered vehicles. A special collection of trade refuse is made at either weekly or fortnightly intervals, for which a charge is levied.

(b) Refuse Disposal: All refuse is now disposed of at a refuse tip situated at High Carr in the neighbouring Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The tip at Gill Bank was closed during the year and landscaped as part of the Council's Environmental Improvement Schemes.

(c) Nightsoil: A combined gulley and cesspool emptying vehicle is operated by the Council. This vehicle is equipped with interchangeable bodies which may be fitted to enable it to be used for these purposes, and also for the collection of nightsoil. Nightsoil is normally collected once fortnightly throughout the whole of the area, and is disposed of by tipping into a specially constructed inlet.

Gulley Emptying is undertaken by the gulley-emptying vehicle previously mentioned, which empties all gullies of sediment by suction, and replaces the correct amount of water to form a seal.

SALVAGE

Following the closure of the Gill Bank Tip the collection of waste paper as salvage ceased, but £351.00 was received from sales prior to cessation.

DISINFESTATION

(a) DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE :

Is carried out in accordance with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council employing a contractor for this purpose. The Council provides a free service to all premises.

The following table gives details of treatments :—

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district ...	8704	38
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	140	1
b) Number infested by		
i) Rats	112	1
ii) Mice	28	Nil
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and for mice for reasons other than notification ...	—	—
b) Number infested by		
i) Rats	—	—
ii) Mice	—	—
Legal proceedings	No legal proceedings instituted	

FACTORIES ACT

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises		Number on Register	Number of	
			Inspections	Written Notices
(i)	Factories without mechanical power (S.1.2.3.4.6.)	0	0	—
(ii)	Factories with mechanical power (S.7)	43	43	—
(iii)	Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
(iv)	Outworkers (Wearing Apparel, making, etc.)	—	—	—
Total ...		43	43	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Defects Found	Defects Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	1

SECTION E — HOUSING

Number of houses erected by Private Enterprise	191
Number of houses erected by Local Authority	14
	205

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	82
(b) Number of houses in which defects were remedied	71

In addition the following action was also taken :

(c) Properties inspected for proposed clearance	160
(d) Properties closed as individual unfit	7
(e) Demolished as unfit	44

A considerable area of the Kidsgrove Town Centre is now cleared and is being redeveloped. Work commenced on the clearance of properties in Talke Pits.

2. IMPROVEMENT GRANT SCHEMES

These schemes provide for the modernisation or conversion of older houses which although structurally sound, are lacking in modern conveniences. The improvement of such properties assists in the provision of satisfactory living accommodation without recourse to rehousing by the Local Authority.

(a) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

This grant system was reintroduced during the year. 32 applications were received but no approvals were given.

(b) STANDARD GRANTS :

This scheme, which was introduced during 1959, provided for grants to be paid as of right, to owners of substantially sound properties, providing that certain requirements are fulfilled.

The grants available cover the provisions of five "Standard" amenities, viz. fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, wash-hand basin, sink, hot and cold supply at a fixed bath or shower, hot and cold supply at a wash-hand basin, hot and cold supply at a sink, water closet.

The following table gives details of the numbers of applications dealt with during the year :—

Applications		Standard Grants paid 1972						
				Number of amenities provided				
				Fixed bath or showers	Wash-hand basin	Hot water supply	Water closet	Sinks
Received (No. of dwellings)	Approved (No. of dwellings)	No. of dwellings	Total Grant					
34	34	28	£6,619.51	27	27	27	28	27

The total value of work undertaken with grant-aid was £15,801·24.

(c) IMPROVEMENT AREAS :

No improvement areas were declared during the year.

3. RENT ACT 1957

No certificates of disrepair were issued during the year.

4. HOUSING MANAGEMENT

The Housing Department has control of 2,018 Council Houses, Shops and Flats, and the following figures give an indication of some of the duties of the Department. It should be noted that the number of housing repair complaints received often mention several separate items which have to be broken down for the appropriate tradesmen to deal with.

(a) REHOUSING :

Number of applications for rehousing received during the year	...	...	...	159
Number of families visited to assess conditions	...	...	...	127
Number of families rehoused from within the U.D.	...	...	...	92
(including clearance area displacements)				

(b) COUNCIL HOUSE MAINTENANCE :

Number of complaints received during the year	...	...	...	2733
Number of reported defects remedied	...	...	...	2430
Number of reported defects outstanding at 31/12/72	...	...	...	417

(c) REPAINTING :

Wood Shutts and Kidsgrove Estates	...	...	...	...	73
Total number of houses repainted					73

In addition, internal redecoration of several O.A.P's Bungalows was carried out, and other houses becoming vacant were redecorated before reletting.

(d) COUNCIL HOUSE IMPROVEMENT

The Council decided early in the year to improve all its existing stock of houses both pre-war and post-war other than those already improved and those built in the last few years.

All properties were to be improved to beyond Parker Morris standards and would consist of extensive internal re-arrangements, installation of modern kitchen fittings and full central heating by gas or solid fuel. Complete co-operation and advice was offered and accepted from the Department of the Environment.

Contracts were negotiated with Wates Ltd. and Tarmac Construction Ltd. for post-war houses and with the N.C.B. Building Division for pre-war houses, the latter to be provided with solid fuel central heating exclusively.

Contracts were negotiated in a sum total of £2,686,924·41 as tabled below.

Solid Fuel	...	...	...	...	806
Gas	...	...	...	...	749
Total houses to be improved —					1555.

SECTION F

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are four private slaughterhouses and one poultry slaughterhouse in the district, and all operated satisfactorily during the year.

A 100 per cent inspection of all carcasses continued to be made and in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulation 1963, all carcasses are stamped.

FOOD HYGIENE

The various regulations and bylaws relating to Food Hygiene are enforced within the Urban District. Regular inspections of the varied types of food premises are carried out, with particular reference to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in premises used for the preparation of food.

The majority of retail food shops are of the small general grocery and confectionery type and with the modern trend for pre-packed foods, canned food, many shops sell little open food, with a consequent reduction in the risk of contamination. The personal hygiene of the food handler is however of the utmost importance.

Complaints received concerning foreign bodies in foods, are increasing in accordance with a general national trend. The complaints were taken up with the manufacturers concerned and satisfactory explanations given.

In accordance with Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health concerning Annual Reports, the following is a list of the various types of food premises, together with details of premises provided with hot and cold running water, wash basins, sinks, etc., and the number of inspections made :—

Types of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections	Provided Hot & Cold Water	With Wash Basin	Sink
Cafés	2	4	2	2	2
Butchers' Shops	9	18	9	9	9
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	8	16	8	8	8
Grocery and mixed business					
Sweets and Confectionery	44	88	44	44	44
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	7	14	7	7	7
Licensed Premises	36	36	36	36	36

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is as follows :—

- (a) Storage and sale of ice-cream 23
- (b) Butchers' shops preparing or manufacturing sausage
or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food 7

None of the ice-cream premises are used for the manufacture of ice-cream. The premises, mainly confectionery and mixed business, sell a pre-packed product.

MILK SUPPLY

The sampling of milk for bacteriological examination, biological examination and for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Staffordshire County Council.

All milk sold retail is of four types : "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," "Untreated" and "U.H.T."

Details of samples taken by the County Council appear at the end of this section.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	8,637	260	9	30,176	19,680
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	2	10	52
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,459	49	—	365	760
Percentage of the number ...	16.88	18.84	22.22	1.29	3.86
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	22
Percentage of the number ...	—	—	—	—	0.11
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	23	—	—	—	—

WEIGHTS CONDEMNED

Offal (Head and tongue, lungs, liver, heart, etc.) ... 17T. 0C. 34 lbs.

All condemned meat is disposed of in accordance with the Meat (Sterilization) Regs. 1969.

There are 28 men licensed to slaughter animals under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts.

FOOD INSPECTION

No special examinations of food consignments were necessary during the year, and routine examinations of food stocks resulted in the surrender of the following foods, excluding meat and offals which are included in detailed tables relating to meat inspection.

The following foodstuffs were considered :—

Canned Meats	18 lbs. 0 ozs.
Other Canned Foods	74 lbs. 13 ozs.
Other Foods	250 lbs. 0 ozs.
Total	342 lbs. 13 ozs.

INFORMAL RETAIL MILK SAMPLES
COLLECTED IN KIDSGROVE U.D. DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/72

Untreated Milk	...	...	...	...	85	11 unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	101	6 unsatisfactory
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	1	
					187	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Details of Samples Procured During the Year 1972

Number of samples obtained	...	...	...	...	91
Number of samples genuine	...	...	...	...	89
Number of samples not genuine	...	...	...	...	2

Beefburgers (2)	
Beef Sausage containing Preservative (3)	Junior Vegetables and Bacon
Blackcurrant Jam (2)	Low Calorie Lemon Drink
Beef Seasoning Mix	Lemon Curd
Bubble Gum	Lettuce
Brawn (4)	Lard containing permitted antioxidant (4)
Bread Crumbs Dressing	Lemon Flavour Table Jelly
Butter Beans	Lamb Casserole—Ready Meal
Beef Stew Toddler Meal	Liquid Paraffin B P
Beef Casserole—Ready Meal	
Beef and Pork Sausage containing Preservative	Madeira Cake Mix
	Margarine
Chopped Ham and Pork (2)	Milk Chocolate Peanuts
Cornish Dairy Vanilla Ice Cream	Minced Beef
Coffee Slice Fresh Cream Cakes	Meat Sausage containing Preservative (3)
Corned Beef (4)	Marzipan
Cod Fillet	Meat Balls in Brown Sauce (2)
Coffee Wafer Biscuits	Milk—Channel Islands Pasteurised
Cocoa	
Creamery Butter	Non-Brewed Condiment
Cooking Oil	
	Orange Marmalade
Double Gloucester Cheese	
Dried Mashed Potato Mix	Potato Croquettes
	Pork in Natural Juice (2)
English Gooseberries in Water	Pork Luncheon Meat (4)
Eccles Cakes with added Butter	Pineapple Slices in Syrup
	Plum Peeled Tomatoes
Fish Cakes	Pork Sausage containing Preservative (2)
Fresh Cream Splits	
	Ready Brek Breakfast Cereal
Golden Savoury Rice	
Grapefruit Juice	Suet Dumpling Mix
	Smoked Fillet of Fish
Ham Paste	Short Pastry Mix
Haslet	
Instant Coffee	
Ice Cream	

Tropical Fruit Drink	Whole Fruit Lemon Drink
Toasted Cheesey Puffs	Washed Mixed Fruit
Tea (2)	
Vegetable Casserole with Chicken (2)	Zinc and Castor Oil Cream B P

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of Non-Genuine Samples Procured During the Year 1972

10 A/L Grapefruit Juice—Formal	Result
Label of container claimed “Rich in Natural Vitamins” without declaring amount present. Contained 1.5 mg, per 100 g. Vitamin C. which did not justify claim.	Manufacturers cautioned.
21 A/R Brawn—Formal	
Sample contained 55.2% meat and was 8.0% deficient of the minimum meat content of 60% prescribed by the Sausage and other Meat Product Regulations, 1967.	Manufacturers cautioned.

